FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

...L. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1834. [NO. 889.

...TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
...50 per annum, if paid in advance; ...f paid during the year of subscription, or $3 50 at the end of the year.

...ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents ...re for the first, & thirty cents for each ...ing publication. Advertisers are request... the number of insertions desired, or ...ll be continued till forbid, and charged ...ingly.
...rs to the Editor must be post paid.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

...received, 1000 bushels CORN, for sale by THOS SANDFORD & CO.
...9, 1834 88tf.

...our, Pork, Fish, &c.

...T received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,
...bbls. Baltimore Howard St. FLOUR,
do. PORK,
do. Susquehanna SHAD,
do. No 1 HERRINGS,
do. No. 2 ditto,
...boxes manufactured TOBACCO, for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
...9, 1834. 88tf

Coffee.

...received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, ...bags prime COFFEE, for sale by THOS SANDFORD & CO.
...9. 88tf.

...Boxes Fayetteville mould CANDLES,
...hhds. cheap SUGAR,
...hhds prime ditto,
...bags cheap COFFEE, for sale by W. WHITEHEAD.
...7, 1834. 88tf.

...arouche and Harness FOR SALE.

Second hand *BAROUCHE and HARNESS* for one horse, for sale low. Apply to WM G. COOK.
...etteville, June 9, 1834 88 3w.

NEW BOOKS.

...FRESH supply of Bulwer's Pilgrims of the ...; Downing's Letter's, 6th Edition; ...'s Life of Jackson; Eaton's do.; Child at ...by Abbott; Corner Stone, by do.; Taylor's ...Cowper; Wolfe Tone's Cavalry Tactics; ...mbie on Intellectual Powers; Nos 31 and ...Scott's Works; Flora's Dictionary, (splen... ...'s Own Book; Edwards on Redemption; ...'s Farmer; Lincoln's Botany; Cruden's Con...; ...Buck's Dictionary; Baxter's Call; Zion ...American Chesterfield; Josephus; Let...; Methodist Harmonist; Eberle's Prac...; ...'s Medical Dictionary; Græca Majora; ...'s Sallust; Patterson's Caesar; Wood...'s Geography and Atlas; Speller and De...; ...Murray's Key; &c. Also a small lot of New Music. Just received by E. J. HALE.
...9, 1834.

COTTON GINS.

...RSONS disposed to purchase Cotton GINS, can be supplied, of my manufacture, by ap...o Hall & Johnson of Fayetteville, at the reduced prices of last year A credit of six ...is given, or a discount of 12½ per cent per ...cash. I also offer my PLANTATION ...on accommodating terms. It contains ...acres, of which 300 are cleared and under ...ce, a Grist Mill, 2 Cotton Gins, new Press, Houses, Dwelling Houses, and Barns in good ... It is an excellent stand for a Store, and is a Stage Stand on the Charleston Line. Per...desiring an active life would be well suited in ...place. I will exchange it for Town Property, ...es, or Western Lands

JNO W. POWELL.
...eville, *Robeson County, N C.* June 1834 } 88 3m.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Star, People's Press, Wilmington, will please give above advertisement insertion in their papers three months, and forward their bills to this of... for collection

Notice.

...HE Subscriber, at June Term, 1834, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the ...ty of Cumberland, having received Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jane Smith, dec., requests all those having claims against the said ...ate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *Adm'r.*
June, 1834. 88 3w.

J. Campbell

...AVING disposed of one half of his Stock in Trade, to Mr Warren Prior, the business at ...ent, is conducted under the firm of Campbell & Prior.

NOTICE.

...E Subscriber wishing to close his accounts ...long standing, requests all persons having ...ds to present them, and those indebted to ...immediate payment.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
June 2d. 87-3w.

To Hire by the month,

A SMART active GIRL, accustomed to house-work, and another a good size for a nurse or waiter, also a smart BOY, all of good character.—Apply at this office.
June 2, 1834. 87tf.

For Sale,

A NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age. Apply at this Office.
June 2. 87tf.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN who has a good English education, and can come well recommended is desirous of getting a situation in a Store, either in town or country. He is about 25 years of age.—Apply at this Office.
June 2, 1834. 87-3w.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by E. J. HALE.
April 1. 78tf

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
1st Class—High and Low System.
TO BE DRAWN AT SALISBURY,
On the 10th day of July.

CAPITAL, $3,000!

SCHEME:

1	Prize	of	$3,000	is	$3,000
5	"	of	1,000	is	5,000
4	"	of	500	is	2,000
5	"	of	300	is	1,500
10	"	of	200	is	2,000
50	"	of	100	is	5,000
60	"	of	50	is	3,000
100	"	of	20	is	2,000
250	"	of	10	is	2,500
20,000	"	of	4 70	is	94,000

20,485 Prizes, amounting to $120,000

☞*MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!*
Whole Tickets..................$4
Halves.............................. 2
Quarters........................... 1

Mode of Drawing:

This Scheme, founded on the High and Low System, has 40,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 40,000, inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 40,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $4 70 in another; they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. From 1 to 20,000, inclusive, are low; and from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, are high. The prizes of $4 70 to be awarded to the high or low division, will be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of $3,000. The prizes of $4 70 will be payable in tickets in the next scheme—all other prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing. All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per centum.

☞Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at
STEVENSON & POINTS' OFFICE,
(WHITE ROW, MANSION HOTEL,)
SALISBURY

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to
STEVENSON & POINTS,
Managers, Salisbury, N. C.
May 17, 1834. 87-td.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to devote his whole time to the Auction and Commission Business, will dispose of his Stock of

SHOES, HATS, *&c.*,

At low prices. Country Merchants will find great bargains by calling early.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, May 26, 1834. 86tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.
Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

FEVER AND AGUE

Cured in every instance by the use of the Genuine
"Rowand's Tonic Mixture,"
TO WHICH ALREADY MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND PERSONS ARE READY AND ANXIOUS TO TESTIFY.

IN consequence of the attempts which are always made by knaves and impostors to palm off spurious imitations and counterfeits, as soon as the public have determined upon the value and excellence of a medicine; and, in order to secure those who wish to avail themselves of the acknowledged efficacy of Rowand's Tonic Mixture, as a thorough cure for *Fever and Ague*, or Bilious Intermittent Fever, against such impositions, the proprietor has concluded upon the necessity of confining the sale of the mixture, to as few established agents, in the different sections of the country, as are just sufficient to supply the regular demands. Therefore, he has the pleasure to announce to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the other parts of the country adjacent thereto, that Mr. E. J. HALE has been appointed sole agent for the above place—who will hereafter have on hand a constant supply of said mixture.

Signed JOHN R ROWAND, *Proprietor.*

☞The above Medicine, price $1 per bottle, and $9 per dozen, together with the ANTI COSTIVE PILLS, price 25 cents per box, for sale by E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 21, 1834.

NEW BOOKS.

A fresh supply of Crockett's Life, written by himself; Helen; Dick's Future State, Pulpit Assistant; Chitty on Bills; Adams's Arithmetic; &c

Medical Books.—Abercrombie on the Brain; Do on the Stomach; Dewees' Practice; Do. on Children; Do. on Females; Horner's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, Do. on Climate; U. S Pharmacopeia; Smith on Fevers; Travers on Irritation; Do. on the Eye; Tweedie on Fevers; Tate on Hysteria; Teale on Neuralgic Diseases; McCullock on Fevers; Bichat's Special Anatomy; Parr's Medical Dictionary; Bell on Arteries; Bell on Nerves, &c. &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.
May 20, 1834.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Asa H. Coe, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 23d day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law.

JOS. WOOD
Robeson County, N. C. May 12, 1834.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

In Store,

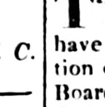
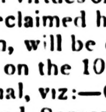
15,000 lbs. prime SUGARS,
60 bags prime green Coffee,
40 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Rod, Band, Sheet, Slit and Hoop Iron, &c.
Together with a very extensive assortment, embracing every article in the Grocery Line.

HALL & JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Robeson County, N. C. on the 27th inst., a negro man who calls himself PETER, about six feet high, slender made, and very dark complexion. He states that he was sold a short time since to a Negro Trader from the West, (whose name he does not recollect,) by John McQueen of Marlborough District, S. C. and formerly belonged to Col. D. McQueen of this County. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law prescribes.

JOHN A. ROWLAND, *Jailer.*
Lumberton, May 27, 1834. 87 3w.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THE medicinal virtues of which have been tested by the reclaimed health of hundreds who have visited them, will be opened for the reception of Company on the 10th of June. Terms for Board, &c. as usual, viz:—Grown persons, $1 per day. Children and Servants, half price Horses 75 cents per day.—A reasonable deduction will be made for families by the month.

ANN JOHNSON.
Shocco Springs, Warren Co. May 24, 1834.

N. B There will be a BALL at the Springs on the 9th of July next Great pains have been taken to procure Music for the occasion, and it will be such as is rarely heard in this section of country.
(87-5t.) A. J.

☞The Star, Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Spectator, Tarboro' Free Press, Elizabeth City Star, Petersburg Intelligencer and Norfolk Beacon will insert the above weekly, for five weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.
A. J.

For Sale,

ONE half of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company. For terms, apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*
June 2, 1834. 87 4w.

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every morning, (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock, or till breakfast hour, and also on Saturday evening from 6 till 7 o'clock, *and at no other time* They have fixed upon the following Prices for the present:

Daily Subscribers,	from 2 to 23 lbs.	3 cts per lb.
Transient Customers,	" 2 to 35 "	4 " "
Wholesale,	" 25 to 500	3 " "
Do.	500 lb. and upwards	2 " "

BARRY & BRYANT.
Wilmington, May 14. 85tf.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.
January 6, 1834.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF JACKSON, by Major Jack Downing; Helen, a novel, by Miss Edgeworth; Traits and Traditions; Perils of Pearl Street; Frank Orby, Trevelyan; Mental Developments; Breckenridge's Recollections; Speeches of Chatham; Burke, &c. Newton on the Prophecies; Smith's key to Revelations; Life of Clay; Foster's Crown Law; Zion Songster; Key to Emerson's Arithmetic; Nos. 29 and 30, Scott's Works; Goodrich's Greek Lessons; Gould's Latin Grammar; Mitchel's Traveller's Guide; Webster's old Spelling Book; White and Blue laid Letter Paper; Memorandum books; Gunter's Scales. Just received by E. J. HALE.
April 28.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

Land Surveying, &c.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Citizens of this place and its vicinity, in his professional capacity as Civil Engineer, Surveyor, and Draftsman. He thinks it unnecessary to say any thing of his qualifications in the above branches of sciences, as they are very generally known in this neighborhood and throughout the State. His terms will be moderate. He would also give instruction in the above branches to a few pupils.

ROBT. H. B. BRAZIER.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1834. 82-tf.

An invaluable discovery has been made, by which dry rot is extirpated from timber, when once submitted to the operation.

A Treasurer of one of the large parishes of London had just decamped with about £34,000 sterling of the funds.

MR. WEBSTER ON THE PROTEST.

The National Intelligencer of the 7th inst. contains one of the most able and eloquent speeches ever delivered by this distinguished Senator, on the question of receiving the President's Protest. We regret that its great length forbids its insertion entire. We must be content with the following, being the closing part.

But, sir, there is, in this paper, something even yet more strange than these extraordinary claims of power. There is, sir, a strong disposition, running through the whole protest, to represent the Executive Department of this Government, as the peculiar protector of the public liberty, the chief security on which the people are to rely against the encroachment of other branches of the Government. Nothing can be more manifest than this purpose. To this end the protest spreads out the President's official oath, reciting all its words in a formal quotation; and yet the oath of members of Congress is exactly equivalent. The President is to swear that he will "preserve, protect, and defend the constitution;" and members of Congress are to swear that they will "support the constitution." There are more words in one oath than the other, but the sense is precisely the same. Why, then, this reference to his official oath, and this ostentatious quotation of it? Would the writer of the protest argue that the oath itself is any grant of power; or that, because the President is to "preserve, protect, and defend the constitution," he is, therefore, to use what means he pleases, or any means, for such preservation, protection, and defence, except those which the constitution and laws have specifically given him? Such an argument would be preposterous; but if the oath be not cited for this preposterous purpose, with what design is it thus displayed on the face of the protest, unless it be to support the general idea that the maintenance of the constitution and the preservation of the public liberties are especially confided to the safe discretion, the sure moderation, the paternal guardianship, of executive power? The oath of the President contains three words, all of equal import; that is, that he will preserve, protect, and defend the constitution. The oath of members of Congress is expressed in shorter phrase; it is, that they will support the constitution. If there be any difference in the meaning of the two oaths, I cannot discern it; and yet the protest solemnly and formally argues thus: "The duty of defending, so far as in him lies, the integrity of the constitution, would, indeed, have resulted from the very nature of his office; but, by thus expressing it in the official oath or affirmation, which, in this respect differs from that of every other functionary, the founders of our republic have attested their sense of its importance, and have given to it a peculiar solemnity and force."

Sir, I deny the proposition, and I dispute the proof. I deny that the duty of defending the integrity of the constitution, is, in any peculiar sense, confided to the President; and I deny that the words of his oath furnish any argument to make good that proposition. Be pleased, sir, to remember, *against whom it is* that the President holds it *his* peculiar duty to defend the integrity of the constitution. It is not against external force; it is not against a foreign foe; no such thing; *but it is against the Representatives of the People and the Representatives of the States.* It is against these, that the founders of our republic have imposed on him the duty of defending the integrity of the constitution; a duty, he says, of the importance of which they have attested their sense, and to which they have given peculiar solemnity and force, by expressing it in his official oath!

Let us pause, sir, and consider this most strange proposition. The President is the Chief Executive Magistrate. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, nominates all persons to office, claims a right to remove at will, and to control all while yet in office, dispenses all favors, and wields the whole patronage of the Government. And the proposition is, that the duty of defending the integrity of the constitution against the Representatives of the States, and against the Representatives of the People, *results to him from the very nature of his office;* and that the founders of our Republic have given to this duty, thus confided to him, peculiar solemnity and force!

Mr. President, the contest, for ages, has been to rescue liberty from the grasp of executive power. Whoever has engaged in her sacred cause, from the days of the downfall of those great aristocracies, which had stood between the King and the People, to the time of our own independence, has struggled for the accomplishment of that single object. On the long list of the champions of human freedom there is not one name dimmed by the reproach of advocating the extension of executive authority; on the contrary, the uniform and steady purpose of all such champions has been to limit and restrain it. To this end the spirit of liberty, growing more and more enlightened, and more and more vigorous from age to age, has been battering, for centuries, against the solid butments of the feudal system.—To this end, all that could be gained from the imprudence, snatched from the weakness, or wrung from the necessities of crowned heads, has been carefully gathered up, secured, and hoarded as the rich treasures, the very jewels of liberty. To this end, popular and representative right has kept up its warfare against prerogative, with various success; sometimes writing the history of a whole age in blood, sometimes witnessing the martyrdom of Sidneys and Russells, often baffled and repulsed, but still gaining, on the whole, and holding what it gained with a grasp which nothing but the complete extinction of its own being could compel it to relinquish. At length, the great conquest over executive power in the leading western States of Europe has been accomplished. The feudal system, like other stupendous fabrics of past ages, is known only by the rubbish which it has left behind it.—Crowned heads have been compelled to submit to the restraints of law; and the PEOPLE, with that intelligence and that spirit which make their voice resistless, have been able to say to prerogative,—"Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther." I need hardly say, sir, that into the full enjoyment of all which Europe has reached only through such slow and painful steps, we sprang at once, by the declaration of independence, and by the establishment of free representative Governments; Governments, borrowing more or less from the models of other free States, but strengthened, secured, improved in their symmetry, and deepened in their foundation, by those great men of our own country, whose names will be as familiar to future times as if they were written on the arch of the sky.

Through all this history of the contest for liberty, executive power has been regarded as a lion which must be caged. So far from being the object of enlightened popular trust, so far from being considered the natural protector of popular right, it has been dreaded, uniformly, always dreaded, as the great source of its danger.

And now, sir, who is he, so ignorant of the history of liberty, at home and abroad; who is he, yet dwelling, in his contemplations, among the principles and dogmas of the middle ages; who is he, from whose bosom all original infusion of American spirit has become so entirely evaporated and exhaled, as that he shall put into the mouth of the President of the United States the doctrine that the defence of liberty *naturally results to* executive power, and is its peculiar duty? Who is he, that, generous and confiding towards power where it is most dangerous, and jealous only of those who can restrain it, who is he, that, reversing the order of the State, and up-heaving the base, would poise the pyramid of the political system upon its apex; who is he, that, overlooking with contempt the guardianship of the representatives of the people, and with equal contempt, the higher guardianship of the people themselves; who is he, that declares to us, through the President's lips, that the security for freedom rests in executive authority? Who is he that belies the blood and libels the fame of his own ancestors, by declaring that *they*, with solemnity of form, and force of manner, have invoked the executive power to come to the protection of liberty? Who is he that thus charges them with the insanity, or the recklessness, of putting the lamb beneath the lion's paw? No, sir. No, sir. Our security is in our watchfulness of executive power. It was the constitution of this department, which was infinitely the most difficult part in the great work of creating our present Government. To give to the executive department such power as should make it useful, and yet not such as should render it dangerous; to make it efficient, independent, and strong, and yet to prevent it from sweeping away every thing by its union of military and civil authority, by the influence of patronage, and office, and favor: this, indeed was difficult. They who had the work to do, saw the difficulty, and we see it; and if we would maintain our system, we shall act wisely to that end, by preserving every restraint and every guard which the Constitution has provided. And when we, and those who come after us, have done all that we can do, and all that they can do, it will be well for us and for them, if some popular Executive, by the power of patronage and party, and the power, too, of that very popularity, shall not hereafter prove an over match for all other branches of the Government.

I do not wish, sir, to impair the power of the President, as it stands written down in the Constitution, and as great and good men have hitherto exercised it. In this, as in other respects, I am for the Constitution as it is. But I will not acquiesce in the reversal of all just ideas of Government; I will not degrade the character of popular representation; I will not blindly confide, where all experience admonishes me to be jealous; I will not trust executive power, vested in the hands of a single magistrate, to keep the vigils of liberty.

Having claimed for the Executive the especial guardianship of the Constitution, the Protest proceeds to present a summary view of the powers which are supposed to be conferred on the Executive by that instrument. And it is to this part of the message, sir, that I would, more than to all others, call the particular attention of the Senate. I confess, that it was only upon careful reperusal of the paper, that I perceived the extent to which its assertions of power reach. I do not speak, now, of the President's claims of power, as opposed to legislative authority, but of his opinions as to his own authority, duty, and responsibility, as connected with all other officers under the Government. He is of opinion that the whole executive power is vested in him, and that he is responsible for its entire exercise; that, among the duties imposed on him, is that of "taking care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and that "being thus made responsible for the entire action of the executive departments, it was but reasonable that the power of appointing, overseeing, and controlling those who execute the laws—a power in its nature executive, should remain in his hands. It is, therefore, not only his right, but the Constitution makes it his duty, to 'nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint,' all 'officers of the U. States whose appointments are not in the constitution otherwise provided for,' with a proviso that the appointment of inferior officers may be vested in the President alone, in the courts of justice, or in the heads of departments."

The first proposition, then, which the protest asserts, in regard to the President's powers, as Executive Magistrate, is, that the general duty being imposed on him by the constitution, of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, *he thereby becomes himself responsible for the conduct of every person employed in the Government:* "for the entire action," as the paper expresses it, "of the executive department." This, sir, is very dangerous logic. I reject the inference altogether. No such responsibility, nor any thing like it, follows from the general provision of the Constitution, making it his duty to see the laws executed. If it did, we should have, in fact, but one officer in the whole Government. The President would be every body. And the protest assumes to the President this whole responsibility for every other officer, for the very purpose of making the President every body, of annihilating every thing like independence, responsibility, or *character* in all other public agents. The whole responsibility is assumed, in order that it may be more plausibly argued that all officers of Government are, not agents of the law, but the President's agents, and therefore responsible to him alone. If he be responsible for the conduct of all officers, and they be responsible to him only, then it may be maintained that such officers are but his own agents, his substitutes, his deputies. The first thing to be done, therefore, is to assume the responsibility for all, and this, you will perceive, sir, is done, in the fullest manner, in the passages which I have read. Having thus assumed for the President the entire responsibility of the whole Government, the protest advances boldly to its conclusion and claims, at once, absolute power over all individuals in office, as being merely the President's agents. This is the language: "The whole executive power being vested in the President, who is responsible for its exercise, it is a necessary consequence that he should have a right to employ agents of his own choice, to aid him in the performance of his duties, and to discharge them when he is no longer willing to be responsible for their acts."

This sir, completes the work. This handsomely rounds off the whole executive system of executive authority. First, the President has the whole responsibility; and, then, being thus responsible for all, he has, and ought to have, the whole power We have heard of political *units*, and our American Executive, as here represented, is, indeed, a *unit*. We have a charmingly simple Government! Instead of many officers in different departments, each having appropriate duties, and each responsible for his own duties, we are so fortunate as to have to deal with but one officer. The President carries on the Government; all the rest are but subcontractors. Sir, whatever *name* we give him, we have but ONE EXECUTIVE OFFICER. A Briareus sits in the centre of our system, and with his hundred hands touches every thing, moves every thing, controls every thing. I ask, sir, is this republicanism? is this a Government of laws? is this legal responsibility?

According to the protest, the very duties, which every officer under the Government performs, are the duties of the President himself. It says that the President has a right to employ *agents* of his *own choice*, to aid HIM in the performance of his duties.

Mr. President, if these doctrines be true, it is idle for us any longer to talk about any such thing as a government of laws. We have no government of laws, not even the semblance or shadow of it; we have no legal responsibility. We have an Executive, consisting of one person, wielding all official power, and which is to every effectual purpose completely *irresponsible*. The President declares that he is "responsible for the entire action of the executive department." Responsible? What does he mean by being "*responsible?*" Does he mean *legal responsibility?* Certainly not. No such thing. Legal responsibility signifies *liability to punishment for misconduct or mal-administration.* But the protest does not mean that the President is liable to be impeached and punished, if a Secretary of State should commit treason, if a collector of the customs should be guilty of bribery, or if a Treasurer should embezzle the public money. It does not mean, and cannot mean, that he should be answerable for any such crime, or such delinquency. What, then, is its notion of that *responsibility*, which it says the President is under for all officers, and which authorizes him to consider all officers as his own personal agents? Sir, it is merely responsibility to public opinion. It is a liability to be blamed; it is the chance of becoming unpopular, the danger of losing a re-election. Nothing else is meant in the world. It is the hazard of failing in any attempt or enterprize of ambition. This is all the responsibility to which the doctrines of the protest hold the present subject.

It is precisely the *responsibility* under which Cromwell acted, when he dispersed Parliament, telling its members, not in so many words, indeed, that they disobeyed the will of their constituents, but telling them that the People were sick of them, and that he drove them out "for the glory of God, and the good of the nation." It is precisely the responsibility upon which Bonaparte broke up the popular assembly of France. I do not mean, sir, certainly, by these illustrations, to insinuate designs of violent usurpations against the President; far from it: but I do mean to maintain that such responsibility as that with which the protest clothes him, is no legal responsibility, no constitutional responsibility, no republican responsibility; but a mere liability to loss of office, loss of character, and loss of fame, if he shall choose to violate the laws, and overturn the liberties of the country. It is such a responsibility as leaves every thing in his discretion, and his pleasure.

Sir, it exceeds human belief that any man should put sentiments, such as this paper contains, into a public communication from the President to the Senate. They are sentiments which give us all one master. The protest asserts an absolute right to remove all persons from office, at pleasure; and for what reason? Because they are incompetent? Because they are incapable? Because they are remiss, negligent, or inattentive? No, sir, these are not the reasons. But he may discharge them, one and all, simply because "he is no longer willing to be responsible for their acts!" It insists on an absolute right in the President to *direct and control* every act of every officer of the Government, except the Judges. It asserts this right of direct *control* over and over again. The President may go into the Treasury, among the auditors and comptrollers, and *direct* them how to settle every man's account; what abatements to make from one, what additions to another. He may go into the custom House, among collectors and appraisers, and may *control* estimates, reductions and appraisements. It is true, that these officers are sworn to discharge the duties of their respective offices honestly and fairly, according to their *own* best abilities; it is true, that many of them are liable to indictment for official misconduct, and others responsible, in suits of individuals, for damages and penalties, if such official misconduct be proved; but notwithstanding all this, the protest avers that all these officers are but the *President's agents*, that they are but aiding *him* in the discharge of *his* duties, that *he* is responsible for their conduct, and that they are removable at his will and pleasure. And it is under this view of his own authority, that the President calls the secretaries *his* secretaries, not once only, but repeatedly. After half a century's administration of this Government; sir, after we have endeavored by statute upon statute, and by provision following provision, to define and limit official authority; to assign particular duties to particular public servants; to define those duties; to create penalties for their violation; to adjust accurately the responsibility of each agent, with his own powers and his own duties; to establish the prevalence of equal rule; to make the law, as far as possible, every thing, and individual will, as far as possible, nothing; after all this, the astounding assertion rings in our ears, that, throughout the whole range of official agency, in its smallest ramifications, as well as in its larger masses, there is but one responsibility, one discretion, one will! True, indeed, is it, sir, if these sentiments be maintained, true, indeed, is it, that a President of the United States may well repeat, from Napoleon, what he repeated from Louis the 14th, "I am the State."

The argument by which the writer of the protest endeavors to establish the President's claim to this vast mass of accumulated authority, is founded on the provision of the Constitution that the Executive power shall be vested in the President. No doubt the executive power is vested in the President; but what, and how much executive power, and how limited? To this question I should answer, "look to the Constitution and see; examine the particulars of the grant, and learn what that executive power is, which is given to the President, either by express words or by necessary implication." But so the writer of this protest does not reason. He takes these words of the Constitution as being, of themselves, a general original grant of all executive power to the President, subject only to such express limitations as the Constitution prescribes. This is clearly the writer's view of the subject, unless, indeed, he goes behind the Constitution altogether, as some expressions would intimate, to search elsewhere for sources of executive power Thus the protest says, that it is not only the *right* of the President, but that the Constitution makes it his *duty*, to appoint persons to office; as if the *right* existed before the Constitution created the *duty*. It speaks, too, of the power of removal, not as a power *granted* by the constitution, but expressly as "an original executive power *left* unchecked by the Constitution. How original? Coming from what source higher than the constitution? I should be glad to know how the President gets possession of any power by a title earlier, or more *original*, than the grant of the Constitution; or what is meant by an *original* power, which the President possesses, and which the Constitution has *left*, unchecked, in his hands. The truth is, sir, most assuredly, that the writer of the protest, in these passages, was reasoning upon the British Constitution, and not upon the Constitution of the United States. Indeed, he professes to found himself on authority, drawn from the Constitution of England. I will read, sir, the whole passage. It is this:

"In strict accordance with this principle, the power of removal, which, like that of appointment, is an original executive power, is left unchecked by the Constitution in relation to all executive officers, for whose conduct the President

is responsible; while it is taken from him in relation to judicial officers, for whose acts he is not responsible. *In the Government from which many of the fundamental principles of our system are derived, the head of the executive department originally had power to appoint and remove at will all officers, executive and judicial.* It was to take the judges out of this general power of removal, and thus make them independent of the Executive, that the tenure of their offices was changed to good behaviour. Nor is it conceivable why they are placed, in our constitution, upon a tenure different from that of all other officers appointed by the Executive, unless it be for the same purpose."

Mr. President, I do most solemnly protest (if I, too, may be permitted to make a protest) against this mode of reasoning. The analogy between the British Constitution and ours, in this respect, is not close enough to guide us safely; it can only mislead us. It has entirely misled the writer of the protest. The President is made to argue, upon this subject, as if he had some right *anterior* to the Constitution, which right is, by that instrument, checked, in some respects, and, in other respects, is left unchecked; but which, nevertheless, still derives its being from another source; just as the British King had, in the early ages of the monarchy, an uncontrolled right of appointing and removing all officers at pleasure; but which right, so far as it respects the judges, has since been checked and controlled by act of Parliament; the right being original and inherent, the *check* only imposed by law. Sir, I distrust altogether British precedents, authorities, and analogies, on such questions as this. We are not inquiring how far our Constitution has imposed checks on a pre-existing authority. We are inquiring what extent of power that Constitution has *granted*. The grant of power, the whole source of power, as well as the restrictions and limitations which are imposed on it, is made in and by the Constitution. It has no other origin. And it is this, sir, which distinguishes our system so very widely and materially from the systems of Europe. *Our* Governments are limited Governments; limited in their origin, in their very creation; limited, because none but specific powers were ever granted either to any department of Government, or to the whole. *Theirs* are limited, whenever limited at all, by reason of restraints, imposed at different times, on Governments originally unlimited and despotic. Our American questions, therefore, must be discussed, reasoned on, decided, and settled, on the appropriate principles of our own Constitutions, and not by inapplicable precedents, and loose analogies, drawn from foreign States.

Mr. President, in one of the French comedies, as you know, in which the dullness and prolixity of legal argument is intended to be severely satirized, while the advocate is tediously groping among ancient lore, having nothing to do with the case, the judge grows impatient, and at last cries out to him to *come down to the flood!* I really wish, sir, that the writer of this protest, since he was discussing matters of the highest importance to us as Americans, and which arise out of our own peculiar Constitution, had kept himself, not only on this side the general deluge, but also on this side the Atlantic. I desire that all the broad waves of that wide sea should continue to roll between us and the influence of those foreign principles and foreign precedents, which he so eargerly adopts.

In asserting power for an American President, I prefer he should attempt to maintain his assertions on American reasons. I know not, sir, who the writer was, (I wish I did;) but whoever he was, it is manifest that he argues this part of his case, throughout, on the principles of the Constitution of England. It is true, that in England the King is regarded as the original fountain of all honor and all office; and that anciently, indeed, he possessed all political power of every kind. It is true that this mass of authority, in the history of that Government, has been diminished, restrained, and controlled by charters, by immunities, by grants, and by various modifications, which the friends of liberty have, at different periods, been able to obtain or to impose. All liberty, as we know, all popular privileges, as indeed, the word itself imports, were formerly considered as favors and concessions from the monarch. But whenever and wherever civil freedom could get a foothold, and could maintain itself, these favors were turned into rights. Before and during the reigns of the princes of the Stuart family, they were acknowledged only as favors or privileges, graciously allowed, although, even then, whenever opportunity offered, as in the instance to which I alluded just now, they were contended for as rights; and by the revolution of 1688, they were acknowledged as rights in England, by the prince who then ascended the throne, and as the condition on which he was allowed to sit upon it. But, with us, there never was a time when we acknowledged original, unrestrained, sovereign power over us. Our Constitutions are not made to limit and restrain pre-existing authority. They are the instruments by which the people confer power on their own servants. If I may use a legal phrase, the people are granters, not grantees. They give to the Government, and to each branch of it, all the power it possesses, or can possess; and what is not given, they retain. In England, before her revolution, and in the rest of Europe since, if we would know the extent of liberty or popular right, we must go to grants, to charters, to allowances, and indulgencies. But, with us, we go to grants and to constitutions to learn the extent of the powers of Government. No political power is more original than the Constitution; none is possessed which is not there granted; and the grant, and the limitations in the grant, are in the same instrument.

The powers, therefore, belonging to any branch of our Government, are to be construed and settled, not by remote analogies, drawn from other Governments, but from the words of the grant itself, in their plain sense and necessary import, and according to an interpretation consistent with our own history, and the spirit of our own institutions. And I will never agree that a President of the United States holds the whole undivided power of office in his own hands, upon the theory that he is responsible for the entire action of the whole body of those engaged in carrying on the Government, and executing the laws. Such a responsibility is purely ideal, delusive, and vain. There is, there can be, no substantial responsibility, any farther than every individual is answerable, not merely in his reputation, not merely in the opinion of mankind, but to *the law*, for the faithful discharge of his own appropriate duties. Again and again we hear it said that the President is responsible to the American people! That he is responsible to the bar of public opinion! For whatever he does, he assumes accountability to the American people! For whatever he omits, he expects to be brought to the high bar of public opinion! And this is thought enough for a limited, restrained, republican Government! An undefined, undefinable, ideal responsibility to the public judgment! Sir, if all this mean any thing, if it be not empty sound, it means no less than that the President may do any thing and every thing which he may expect to be tolerated in doing. He may go just so far as he thinks it safe to go; and Cromwell and Bonaparte went no farther. I ask again, sir, is this legal responsibility? Is this the true nature of a Government with written laws and limited powers? And allow me, sir, to ask, too, if an Executive Magistrate, while professing to act under the constitution, is restrained only by this responsibility to public opinion, what prevents him on the same responsibility, from proposing a change in that constitution? Why may he not say, "I am about to introduce new forms, new principles, and with a new spirit; I am about to try a political experiment, on a great scale; and when I get through with it, I shall be responsible to the American people, I shall be answerable to the bar of public opinion.

Connected, sir, with the idea of this airy and unreal responsibility to the public, is another sentiment, which, of late, we hear frequently expressed; and that is, *that the President is the direct Representative of the American People.* This is declared in the Protest in so many words: "The President," says the Protest, "*is the direct representative of the American People.*" Now, sir, this is not the language of the Constitution. The Constitution no where calls him the Representative of the American People, still less their direct representative. It could not do so with the least propriety. He is not chosen directly by the People, but by a body of electors, some of whom are chosen by the People, and some of whom are appointed by the State Legislatures. Where, then, is the authority for saying that the President is the *direct representative of the People?*" The Constitution calls the members of the other House Representatives, and declares that they shall be chosen by the People; and there are no other direct or immediate representatives of the People in this Government. The Constitution denominates the President simply the President of the U. States; it points out the complex mode of electing him, defines his powers and duties, and imposes limits and restraints on his authority. With these powers and duties, and under these restraints, he becomes, when chosen, President of the U. States. That is his character, and the denomination of his office. How is it, then, that, on this official character, thus cautiously created, limited, and defined, he is to engraft another, and a very imposing character, viz: the character of *the direct representative of the American People?* I hold this, sir, to be mere assumption, and dangerous assumption. If he is the representative of *all* the American People, he is the only representative which they all have. Nobody else presumes to represent all the People. And if he may be allowed to consider himself as the sole representative of all the American People, and is to act under no other responsibility than such as I have already described, then, I say, sir, that the Government (I will not say the People) has already a master. I deny the sentiment, therefore, and I protest against the language; neither the sentiments nor the language is to be found in the Constitution of the country; and whosoever is not satisfied to describe the powers of the President in the language of the Constitution, may be justly suspected of being as little satisfied with the powers themselves. The President is President. His office and his name of office are known, and both are fixed and described by law. Being commander of the army and navy, holding the power of nominating to office and removing from office, and being, by these powers, the fountain of all patronage and all favor, what does he not become if he be allowed to superadd to all this, the character of single representative of the American People? Sir, he becomes what America has not been accustomed to see, what this Constitution has never created, and what I cannot contemplate but with profound alarm. He who may call himself the single representative of a nation, may speak in the name of the nation; may undertake to wield the power of the nation; and who shall gainsay him, in whatsoever he chooses to pronounce as the nation's will?

I will now, sir, ask leave to recapitulate the general doctrines of this Protest, and to present them together. They are—

That neither branch of the Legislature can take up, or consider, for the purpose of censure, any official act of the President, without some view to legislation or impeachment;

That not only the passage, but the discussion of the resolution of the Senate of the 28th of March, was unauthorized by the Constitution, and repugnant to its provisions;

That the custody of the public treasury always must be entrusted to the Executive; that Congress cannot take it out of his hands, nor place it any where, except with such superintendents and keepers as are appointed by him, responsible to him, and removable at his will;

That the whole Executive power is in the President, and that, therefore, the duty of defending the integrity of the Constitution *results to him from the very nature* of his office; and that the founders of our Republic have attested their sense of the importance of this duty, and, by expressing it in his official oath, have given to it peculiar solemnity and force;

That, as he is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, he is thereby made responsible for the entire action of the Executive department, with power of appointing, overseeing, and *controlling* those who execute the laws;

That the power of removal from office, like that of appointment, is an *original* Executive power and is left in his hands, *unchecked* by the Constitution, except in the cases of judges; that being responsible for the exercise of the whole Executive power, he has a right to employ agents of his own choice, to assist *him* in the performance of *his* duties, and to discharge them when he is no longer willing to be responsible for their acts;

That the Secretaries are *his* Secretaries and all persons appointed to offices created by law, except the judges, *his* agents, responsible to him, and removable at his pleasure;

And finally, that he is the *direct representative of the American People.*

These, sir, are some of the leading propositions contained in the protest; and if they be true, then the Government under which we live is an elective monarchy. It is not yet absolute; there are yet some checks and limitations in the Constitution and laws; but in its essential and prevailing character it is an elective monarchy.

Mr. President, I have spoken freely of this protest, and of the doctrines which it advances; but I have said nothing which I do not believe. On these high questions of Constitutional law, respect for my own character, as well as a solemn and profound sense of duty, restrains me from giving utterance to a single sentiment which does not flow from entire conviction. I feel that I am not wrong. I feel that an inborn and inbred love of Constitutional liberty, and some study of our political institutions, have not, on this occasion, misled me But I have desired to say nothing that should give pain to the Chief Magistrate personally. I have not sought to fix arrows in his breast; but I believe him mistaken, altogether mistaken, in the sentiments which he has expressed; and I must concur with others in placing on the records of the Senate my disapprobation of those sentiments. On a vote, which is to remain so long as any proceeding of the Senate shall last, and on a question which can never cease to be important while the Constitution of the country endures, I have desired to make public my reasons. They will now be known, and I submit them to the judgment of the present and of after times. Sir, the occasion is full of interest. It cannot pass off without leaving strong impressions on the character of public men. A collision has taken place, which I could have most anxiously wished to avoid; but it was not to be shunned. We have not sought this controversy; it has met us, and been forced upon us. In my judgment, the law has been disregarded, and the Constitution transgressed; the fortress of liberty has been assaulted, and circumstances have placed the Senate in the breach; and, although we may perish in it, I know we shall not fly from it. But I am fearless of consequences. We shall hold on sir, and hold out, till the People themselves come to its defence. We shall raise the alarm, and maintain the post, till they, whose right it is, shall decide whether the Senate be a faction, wantonly resisting lawful power, or whether it be opposing, with firmness and patriotism, violations of liberty and inroads upon the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10.

The General Post Office.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Ewing (of Ohio) from the Committee on the Post Office, made the long-looked for Report on the affairs of that establishment. It was read at the Secretary's table, and the reading of it, which we listened to with great attention, occupied more than two hours.

Of a document of such great length, we shall not venture to give, from the mere hearing, any thing like an analysis. Deferring the full satisfaction of our readers in this particular, until we can publish the Report at large, (which shall be as soon as practicable,) we must content ourselves, for to-day, with an attempt to sketch its general complexion.

The Report sets out with stating, as the result of the investigations by the committee, that the Department is largely insolvent. In addition to which, the committee report that the Postmaster General has, from time to time, borrowed large sums of money for the use of the Post Office, without any authority of law. Some of these loans, it is stated, were made during the last session of Congress, at the commencement of which the Postmaster General had reported the Department to be in possession of a considerable surplus of funds. The Report goes on to state the debts and credits of the Department, as nearly as can be ascertained, whereby it appears that the General Post Office is insolvent by eight hundred and three thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars beyond all its resources.

Comparing the expenses of the Post Office Establishment for four years preceding the commencement of the present Administration, with the four years following them, it is stated by the Committee that the expense of the last four years exceeded that of the preceding four years, by three millions three hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars. Within the last term of four years, it is true, some few mail routes have been established; but their aggregate expense bears but a very small proportion to the amount of the excess thus ascertained. This excess of expenditure, and consequent insolvency of the Post Office, is mainly attributed to mal-administration and favoritism in the making of contracts and extra allowances, of which the Report goes on to spread out in detail a number of particular cases, as a sample of the whole.

The report declares the reports, statements, and estimates of the officers of the Post Office to be so erroneous and defective as little to be relied upon: so little, that unfavorable as are the conclusions which the Committee arrives at, it is more probable that they fall far short of, rather than exceed the reality. In proof of which, among other circumstances, it is stated that in the number of miles in a year travelled by the Mails, as detailed in the Annual Report of the Postmaster General, there is, by accurate computation, error to the amount of no less than seven millions two hundred thousand miles. The Report points out also many discrepancies between the statements in *the Blue Book* (thus designating the biennial report of official expenses made to Congress) and official and other statements, as to the amounts of contracts, extra allowances, and contingent expenses, showing great inaccuracy and confusion in the accounts and administration of the Department.

The report also condemns the practice, which is proved to have prevailed, of pledging the Department for loans obtained by contractors, and in turn making use of the names of contractors to obtain money for the use of the Department. In connection with which, the committee allude to certain money transactions between contractors and individuals in office in the Department, which have come out in evidence before the committee, and which they particularize, but submit without comment to the Senate.

The contingent expenditures of the Department, the allowances of money to travelling agents, the payment of money to printers in various shapes, the employment of printers as contractors, &c., and other matters which "bring the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of election," are handled with great force and some severity by the committee: and the Report ends with a series of resolutions declaratory of errors, abuses, and defects, mostly imputable to the administration of the Post Office, but in part also inherent in the system itself, which, in the opinion of the committee, have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished.

Upon the whole, it will be allowed on all hands, when the Report of the Committee comes to be read, that it affords in itself the best explanation of the term "a searching operation in the Government" that has yet been made.

The following are the resolutions appended to the report:

1. *Resolved*, That it is proved and admitted that large sums of money have been borrowed at different Banks, by the Postmaster General, in order to make up the deficiency in the means of carrying on the business of the Post Office Department, without authority given by any law of Congress; and that, as Congress alone possesses the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, all such contracts for loans by the Postmaster General are illegal and void.

2. *Resolved*, That several reports of the Postmaster General contain statements which, in subsequent papers, he admits to be erroneous; that others, especially those of the 18th of April, 1832, and the 3d of March, 1834, are inconsistent with each other; and that, therefore, reliance cannot be placed on the truth and accuracy of the communications made by the Department.

3. *Resolved*, That it is fully proved, that a practice prevails in the Post Office Department of granting contracts on bids which vary from the advertisements, and of changing and altering contracts in material respects after they have been accepted, and that this practice prevents all fair competition among persons wishing to make contracts, is calculated to give undue advantage to favorites, and is in violation of law.

4. *Resolved*, That it appears, that an individual who made a contract for the transportation of the mail, was required to give it up for no other reason than that it might be given to another, desirous of having it, and that the act of the Department, in requiring such surrender and in effecting the transfer, was illegal and unjust.

5. *Resolved*, That it appears that the proposals for carrying the Mail on the route from Chicago to Green Bay, was withheld from advertisement; that the contract therefor was given in another name, but really and truly to one of the clerks in the Department; that the compensation proposed in the bid was raised without any increase of service; and that the transaction is a direct breach of law.

6. *Resolved*, That extra allowances have been granted to contractors without any increase of duty or service on their part, and that in other cases extra allowances have been made which are unreasonable, extravagant, and out of all proportion with the increase of service.

7. *Resolved*, That the Post Master General has established Steamboat lines, for the transportation of the mail, by private contract, at an enormous expense, and without authority of law.

8. *Resolved*, That the public credit has been pledged for the benefit of individual contractors, and that contractors have been solicited and induced to aid, with their personal credit, the business of the Department; and that all such transactions are unjustifiable and impropor.

9. *Resolved*, That it does appear that mail lines have been established to run more frequently than once a day, at a very heavy expense, where no adequate public object required such provision.

10. *Resolved*, That pecuniary transactions of a very irregular nature are proved to have taken place between the contractors and some of the chief officers of the Post Office Department.

11. *Resolved*, That the Post Office Department is now deeply in debt; its affairs in disorder; its accounts and reports irregular and unsatisfactory; that it is justly the subject of public complaint, and demands a radical reform.

12. *Resolved*, That the incidental expenses and secret service money of the Department has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

13. *Resolved*, That it does appear that an agreement was entered into between two companies of mail contractors, the express object of which was to put down competition in the transportation of passengers in their respective mail routes; that said agreement was drawn by an officer of the Department, and entered into at his pressing instance, and that it was sanctioned by the Post Master General; and that such agreement, so sanctioned, is an interference with the honest pursuits of the free citizens of these United States; that it tends to establish an odious and oppressive monopoly, and is an unjust invasion of private rights.

14th. *Resolved*, That it does appear that Mail Contractors have received large extra allowances, and have, about the time of receiving such allowances, become the proprietors or contractors of newspaper presses, of a partisan character. It also appears, that a newspaper editor, in the State of New Hampshire, is a contractor for carrying the mail on numerous routes, "*with paper privilege*," and that every such act or artifice, tending to unite the press with the Post Office Department, is a dangerous abuse and ought to be corrected.

The report having been read,

Mr. GRUNDY said he held in his hands a paper containing the views of the minority of the Committee, consisting of himself and the Senator from Illinois, which he asked might be received and read to the Senate. The paper, he said, though treating on precisely the same subjects as those in the report just read, yet differed from it in some very material respects; and he believed that every Senator would be better able to understand the whole subject by reading both documents together, than either of them separately.

The question was then taken, and the statement of the minority was received and read. The reading occupied the same time as the majority report.

Mr. EWING then moved the printing of the reports, which he desired to have done as early as possible, in order that an early day might be fixed for the consideration of the resolutions. To-morrow he would move to append certain papers to the reports.

Mr. SOUTHARD said that those reports presented matter of unusual interest to the public.—They exhibited, perhaps, more misconduct and mal-administration than was ever known to exist in any department of any Government. He did not mean to enter into any discussion on the subject of the misconduct which was exhibited by those reports, and which showed the insolvency of one of the Departments of the Government, to the amount of more than $800,000, which was, of itself, enough to show the necessity of circulating them as widely as possible. He was perfectly aware that the minority committee did not go to that extent; but it struck him as a singular circumstance, that that minority should have discovered an insolvency to the amount of something less than $300,000, when the Head of that Department should have asked for the sum of $450,000, saying that he could not get along without it. But that fact alone, with others which were exhibited, were of such a character, that he felt desirous there should be a large number of extra copies printed. He would therefore move that 15,000 extra copies of the reports and documents should be printed.

Mr. FORSYTH said all that he wished to know was, what would be the expense of printing this additional number of the two reports?

Mr. SPRAGUE said he would venture to say that the expense would not exceed that of one of the extra allowances of the Department; and if one of these could be saved, there would be economy in ordering the printing.

Mr. GRUNDY said he must state to the Senate all he knew on the subject. He did not know what the amount of the extra printing would be, but he could say, that one of these documents was as long as either of the reports. The printing of the greater part of them would, in his opinion, be of no manner of use for the purposes of distribution merely. One document contained the length of every post route, of which there were about two thousand, and would make a large book of itself.

Mr. EWING said, that for the use of the Senate all the documents must necessarily be printed, together with both Reports. For the purposes, however, of distribution for public information, there were many documents that it would be unnecessary to print. He suggested, therefore, that the chairman, or the Committee, should select such documents as were proper for distribution, and that the question be taken on the printing them only. By this means much printing would be saved.

Mr. MANGUM moved to amend the motion by inserting thirty thousand.

Mr. SOUTHARD accepted the modification.

Mr. FORSYTH said he believed the chief complaint against the Post Office Department was for a wanton waste of the public money. Would the Senate follow that example by ordering such unnecessary printing? Was the Senate aware that the printing of the present session already exceeded twenty thousand dollars?—that there were cart loads of documents that had been printed for distribution, and had never been sent off, the greater part of which had been sold by the Chambermaids of the boarding houses to the grocers for wrapping paper. He thought the printing of so large a number of these reports would be a most wanton abuse of the contingent fund.

From the U. States Telegraph.

REPORT ON THE POST OFFICE.

The Reports of the Committee of the Senate, show the "Extra allowance" of the Post Office Department, in a worse light than we had viewed them. One of the contracts for carrying the mail was, by bid, $200 a year—it was manœuvred up by "extras" to 7,000 dollars. Another was taken at a bid of eight thousand a year, and extra-ed up to 40 thousand. These were good Jackson democrats mind you,—they were *faithful*. Another concern, Reeside & Co. in four years got, in extras, 260,000 dollars—two hundred and sixty thousand dollars! They could afford to be good democrats. But we acknowledge Mr. Reeside deserved some favor, for he was kind enough to lend his name to the department to enable them to borrow some 20 or 30 thousand dollars, when the department was hard run. This was kind and generous on the part of Mr. Reeside, and in the disposition of the "extras" it would have been shameful to forget him.

There was, however, one contract that was as queer a concern as we ever recollect to have seen. The bid was forty dollars a year. In the curtailment, however, ordered lately by the Postmaster, it was returned that 700 dollars a year was the diminution to be made to this contract. This was a poser to the committee—700 dollars taken away from 40 dollars and yet a profitable contract left! It passed their understanding—and so it seems it did that of the department itself—for no one could tell how it happened, until Mr. Reeside made his appearance, and he gave as quizzical an explanation as we suspect was ever given to an examining committee. We do not see very well how either the committee or Mr. Reeside could refrain from laughing at the cool impudence of the thing.

But the explanation! What do you think it was reader? It was all a mistake of Mr. Reeside's clerk! Mr. Reeside in putting in his proposals, had made his memorandum in pencil.—His clerk had put in $40, instead of $1,400, which Mr. Reeside had intended to put in for—and he had been paid the $1,400, instead of the $40, and all without the mistake having been discovered! We assure our readers we are not joking—what we state is serious, sober truth, and if ever impudence went beyond it, we should like to know when it was.

The bidding for contracts was palpably a mere sham affair. In one case an individual got a contract at about three hundred dollars a year. It was discovered, however, that a warm partisan politician wanted it, and he was very civilly told by the department that they wished he would give it up. This he did accordingly; and some twelve or fifteen hundred dollars additional were given to the *faithful*.

The report developes one contract that is a curiosity, and will serve as a model to all future postmasters. An individual got a contract in Pennsylvania. As a matter of course, he got his "extra," but this did not satisfy him; and thinking that he had a friend at court, he applies for an additional "extra," and gets it too, upon the grounds of the "hardship," yes reader, the hardship of having to carry the mail! Yes, the hardship! He tells the department that carrying the mail prevents his stages from taking a full load of passengers, and therefore he must be paid for the "hardship;" and the good, easy, kind, accommodating gentlemen who regulate the affairs of the department acquiesce, and make the compensation for the department. True, he had contracted thus to take the mail. True, he had received an extra of some thousands for doing so; but after this he must be paid for the "hardship" of the thing! Need we wonder that the department is in debt a million?

From the New York Sun.

MATRIMONY—N. Y. POLICE OFFICE.

William Hillston, of Mulberry street, and his wife, Julia, were brought up for an assault and battery on each other. William stepped up to the bar with the sentence, "I am a married man,' stamped on his countenance, in the form of one black eye—one bloody nose—and one wounded cheek. "Please your honor's excellency," said William, "I have got a wife—and—"

Magistrate. That's right—every good citizen should have a wife.

Prisoner. [Takes a quid of tobacco, and scowls at Julia.] Ah, yes, true, every good citizen should have a wife. I presume your honor has a wife.

Mag. Well, what of it? Go on with your complaint.

Pris. I s'pose I've been married about six months. When I got married, says I, Julia my dear, says I, you may be mistress, and I'll be master.

Mag. Now, I don't want to hear all of that long story. What is your complaint?

Pris. You see, I want to be particular, so your honor will understand it. Well, as I was saying, Julia, says I, you may be mistress and I'll be master.

Mag. [Interrupting him.] I tell you, you have told me that twice, already.

Pris. Julia, she agreed to it; and, would your honor believe it, we had no sooner got fairly into our house, than she declared that she would be master and mistress too. See here, your honor [pointing to his black eye.]

Mag. Did your wife give you that black eye?

Pris. Did she? I guess she did,—and this nose, and this cheek too.

[During this confab between the magistrate and William, Julia stood and eyed, first her husband, then the magistrate, like one who knew the "speed and bottom" of their own tongue. At intervals of two or three minutes, she would give a peculiar shake of the head, and gently close her eyes, as much as to say—"never mind, it will be my turn next."]

The prisoner declared he was a sober man—always treated his wife well—and was perfectly willing to go home with her now, and forget and forgive."

Julia was called upon for an explanation.—She was a pretty little woman, and with a temper and disposition as gentle as her eye was black and piercing, she would have made a good wife for any sober man. She put back her calash and stepped up to the bar; giving her husband a gentle hunch with her elbow, she told him to "just step that way if you please." The magistrate who is no novice in human nature, knew by the cloud on Julia's brow, that a storm might be expected. Leaning back on his chair, throwing his spectacles to the top of his large, round forehead, and crossing his legs, he murmured "go on." She began as follows:

I've been married sir, about six months—(O, the wretch, to abuse a poor woman like me)—he has told your honor a string of lies, as black as his hat—(the villain)—he gets as drunk as a fool—(the scoundrel)—I never said I'd be master—(the liar)—He came home last night—(the good for nothing booby) as cross as a hen with her head cut off—(the drunken dog)—and says he—O, the brute—I can't hardly keep my hands off from him)—Jule, says he, get me some supper pretty devilish quick—(yes, he did the ugly feller)—I wasn't going to be a slave to any man—not I (the tyrant)—[Here our reporter stopped to replenish the ink in his quill, and consequently lost a good portion of the speech.] The magistrate listened to her until he became tired, and then commanded silence. He bound each of them in their own recognisance to keep the peace for one year, and told them to get themselves out of the office as quick as possible.

MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

Just received by John Walker Steam Boat,

79 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 bags Cuba COFFEE,
25 ditto high scented Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 16, 1834. 89 *tf.*

Another Whig Triumph.—Roch... Y. which last year was in the hands ... *Tories*, who had *three* out of the five ... is redeemed. The charter election ... holden, has given to the Whigs majo... every ward, and an aggregate majority ... whole of 241. As follows:

1st Ward, Whig majority
2d do. do.
3d do. do.
4th do. do.
5th do. do.

We cannot discover that an attempt ... been made to obtain a vote of thanks ... complimentary reply, from the House of ... presentatives, for Mr. Stevenson ... Speaker. If no such attempt ... made—(and the time seems to have ... —the country may easily divine ... pression his friends know to have ... on the House by his official conduct ... successor of Mr. Stevenson does not ... the least allusion to him in his address to ... House on taking the Chair.—Nat. Gaz.

Interesting Fact.—A few years ... the Salem Gazette, a very worthy ... man, in this town, who had been ... tunate as to acquire a habit of ... spirits, becoming convinced of ... tendency, had strength of mind ... form an effectual resolution of ... nence.—At that time, he had a ... made, with a hole in the lid, and ... "RUM," into which he every day ... as much money as he had been in the ... of spending for liquor. The box was ... opened till very recently, when, on ... ing the sum, it was found to amount ... less than one hundred and eighty ... with a part of which he purchased ... house lot, and the remainder will ... putting a neat and comfortable ... upon it. Such examples are above ...

There are 264 newspapers printed in ... State of New York, of which 66 are in ... city. The value of real and personal ... in the several counties is estimated at ... 500,000. The cost of 539 miles of ... completed and owned by the ... $11,500,000. The number of ... the State is 2084; of the clergy, ... of physicians and surgeons 2650. ... tal banking capital of the State in ... is $34,706,460, of which there is ... the safety fund $26,531,460.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, JUNE ...

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.—The ... *Jenkins*, packet, from Liverpool, ... ult. brings intelligence *that may be ...* decisive of the *struggles in Portugal* ... Spain, in favor of *Dona Maria and the ...* Queen.

The strong places in Portugal which ... out for Miguel, have almost all fallen ... Don Carlos, the pretender to the ... throne, had embarked, it was said, ... about to do so, for England; thus ... the Queen Regent free to make such ... with the liberal party in Spain, as ... have the strength to extract; for we ... not much in the voluntary concession ... legitimacy to liberty.

We are concerned to find the following ... paragraph from the London Times ... ing as it does, most criminal negligence ... the part of one of our frigates:

The London *Times* of the 10th ... the following *extract* of a letter from ... lon, dated *May 1.*—"*On* the ... of the King's fete, the following ... ly accident occurred.—At 12 o'clock ... the batteries and the ships in the ... fired salutes. Two American frigates ... also paid the same compliment to the ... but unfortunately the gunners of the ... stellation forgot that some of their ... were loaded with shot, and firing within ... to! shot of the Suffern one of the balls ... tered a port hole, killed one of the ... and carried away the leg of another. ... of the shot entered the hull, and five ... men were wounded by splinters, and ... ed to be sent to the Hospital.

The London Globe of the 8th, says ... have great satisfaction in stating ... egraph despatch has been received ... from Bayonne dated the 6th inst. ... ing that Don Carlos had embarked ... land, and that the affairs of Portugal ... been arranged between Don Miguel ... Don Pedro. The intelligence was ... to Bayonne by the French Secretary ... bassy, who left Madrid, on the 30th ...

LIVERPOOL MARKET—*Friday, May* ...

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the heavy ... Cotton this week, we have experienced a ... mand, and prices of all kinds have been fully ... ported. Sea Islands of the lower qualities, are ... per lb. higher, and the Surats at auction sold ... ly at very full rates. Speculators have taken ... American, and Exporters 1100 *American*, 600 ... rat, 650 Maranham, and 50 *Pernams*. The import ... this week is 77,828 bags, and the sales are 21,000 ... bags, viz:

350 Sea Island 14d to 17d—10 Stained do. ... to 12d—5400 Boweds 7 3-4d to 9 1-2d—5000 ... Orleans 7 3-4d to 9 3-4d—2350 Alabama, ... 7 3-8 to 8 3-4—1550 Pernams 10 5-8d to 11 ... —1100 Bahia 9d to 9 3-4d—1600 Maranham ... 11d—180 Common West India 9d to 9 3-4d—... Egyptian 13d—810 Surat 5 1-2d to 7 1-4d per lb. ... tion, 1400 Surat 5 1-2d to 7 1-4d per lb.

Tobacco.—The demand for Tobacco, for ... trade, continues extremely limited, and only ... hhds. Virginia, with a few Kentucky, have ... taken—100 low Virginia Leaf have gone for re-... portation, and 24 Kentucky for re-sale.

Turpentine—Is lower, sales about 500 ... American Tar in fair demand, 600 barrels ... 12s 1d to 13s 3d. Montreal Potashes 22s 9d to ... —sales 120 barrels.

May 9.—COTTON—The import of Cotton ... week from the United States has been very ... being 73,322, and altogether 77,717 bags. ... trade having, however, come freely into the ... ket, there has been no change in prices, and ... quantity of Cotton offered to day is not large ... on this day week. The sales of the week ... ing 500 bales American, taken on speculation ... 1100 American, 600 Surat, 650 Maranham, ... Pernams for export, amounting to 21,010 bales.

following is a beautiful extract from Webster's great speech on the Protest: ...y encroachment, great or small, is important enough to awaken the attention of those who are intrusted with the preservation of a constitutional Government. We are not to wait till great mischiefs come; till the Government is overthrown, or liberty itself put in extreme jeopardy. We should not be worthy sons of our fathers, were we so to regard great questions affecting the general freedom. Those fathers accomplished the Revolution on a strict question of principle. The Parliament of Great Britain asserted a right to tax the Colonies in all cases whatsoever, and it was precisely on this question that they made the Revolution turn. The amount of taxation was trifling, but the claim itself was inconsistent with liberty, and that was, in their eyes, enough. It was against the recital of an act of Parliament, rather than against any suffering under its enactment, that they took up arms. They went to war against a preamble. They fought seven years against a declaration. They poured out their treasures and their blood like water, in a contest, in opposition to an assertion, which those less sagacious, and not so well schooled in the principles of civil liberty, would have regarded as barren phraseology, or mere parade of words. They saw, in the claim of the British Parliament, a seminal principle of mischief, the germ of unjust power: they detected it, dragged it forth from underneath its plausible disguises, struck at it; nor did it elude either their steady eye, or their well-directed blow, till they had extirpated and destroyed it, to the smallest fibre. On this question of principle, while actual suffering was yet afar off, they raised their flag against a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared; a Power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England.

The privilege of filling up Coffee House and Old Slip, has been sold for two thousand seven hundred dollars, and the privilege of dumping dirt into them by the contractor at three cents a load. This at first seems more strange, than that servants should hire the privilege of tending in hotels. But when it is considered how great the quantity of dirt and rubbish is which must be taken away from the buildings which are pulling down, and the cellars which are digging in the lower part of the city, and that there is no other place of deposite for it within the distance of nearly two miles, the thing is accounted for.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Public Meeting.—A meeting of citizens held at the Court House of Orange County on the 29th of May, immediately after the adjournment of Court, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the subject of the removal of the Public Deposites, and other matters connected with that important question. Col. Cadwallader Jones was called to the Chair, and Dr. Edmund Strudwick and Samuel Holt, Esq. appointed Secretaries. Strong and spirited Resolutions against the Removal were adopted.

Raleigh Register.

We believe that every where, and in every section, Jacksonism is rapidly declining. The General rose in popularity with a celerity almost unparalleled, and the velocity of his fall is in a corresponding ratio. It was Randolph, we think, who said of Mr. ..., that he came *into* office by universal acclamation, and went *out* in the same. The remark may hereafter be applied with much more force and truth, to Gen. Jackson.—*Raleigh Register.*

Flour and *Corn* are very scarce, and in demand at this place. A few loads would meet with ready sale.

Raleigh Star.

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail-way.—Upwards of $300,000 having been subscribed to the stock of the Company, the books are now closed, and a general meeting of the stockholders called. It is now a matter beyond doubt, that the rail-way is to be commenced and actively prosecuted. We understand that it is expected to be located during the present summer and fall; that about 30 miles will probably be put under under contract in November or December; and that in January the contractors will probably begin. It is believed that the road will be executed from Richmond to Fredericksburg in the course of three years; and the trip may then be made from Washington in eight hours. Much benefit is expected to our city from the great number of passengers who will then constantly pass through it, and the additional quantity of produce which will come upon the rail road. A very favorable opinion is now to be entertained of the Stock as an investment.—*Rich. Enq.*

Steamboat Accident.—As the Steamboat Beaver was descending the river, from Pittsburg to Steubenville, on Tuesday night, she was run into, at midships, by the Steamer ...boy, a few miles above the latter place, and sunk. The Beaver had been chartered by the Pittsburg Guards, all of whom, we understand, were on board, for the purpose of conveying them to the Grand Military Parade, which was to take place yesterday and to-day, at Steubenville. We have not learned whether any lives were lost, or any personal injury sustained; but we presume there was not.—*Brooke Repub.*

POETRY.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

Two neighboring lawyers, (clever fellows,)
One lack'd a Book, and one a bellows.
Their names perhaps you'd like to know—
Elias one—the other Joe.
Joe sent a message to Elias,
For *Espinasse's Nisi Prius;*
This answer back, Elias sent:
His Office Books he never lent,
But Joe might call, if that would do,
And in his Office read it through.
It chanc'd Elias, on the morrow,
To Joe his Bellows sent to borrow.
My Bellows, tell my worthy friend,
Says Joe, is what I never lend;
But he may call, if he's inclined to,
And *blow* all day, if he's a mind to.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1834.

Candidates.—We omitted to mention in our last, that at the late term of our County Court, Duncan McCormick, Esq. the late Senator, and Dillon Jordan, Jr. and David McNeill, Esqs. late Commoners, declared themselves candidates for re-election. And that Colin McRae, Esq. also declared himself a candidate for the House of Commons. The three first named are in favor of the Administration, and the last opposed to it.

We have already announced that Messrs. Seawell (O.) and Hybart (J.) are opposing candidates for the town of Fayetteville.

John McLean, Esq., the present Sheriff, and Col. David Gillis, are candidates for the office of Sheriff.

The Wilmington Press announces Gen. Edward B. Dudley, (Opposition,) and Daniel Sherwood, Esq. (Jackson) as candidates for that town. And Owen Holmes, Esq. for the Senate, L. H. Marsteller and Stephen Register (all Jackson) for the Commons, from the county of New Hanover.

In Brunswick county, Dr. Frederick J. Hill, has been nominated for the Senate, and Samuel Frink and Alfred Waddell, Esqrs. for the Commons. They are all *anti*. Col. Maurice Moore, for the Senate, and Alfred Galloway and Robert McRackan, Esqrs. are also announced for the same county. Politics not stated, but designated as Internal Improvement candidates.

In Halifax county, Hon. John Branch is a candidate, without opposition, for the Senate; and Wm. M. West, J. R. J. Daniel (J.) Charles Gee and Wm. L. Long, (Anti) for the Commons.

Mathias E. Manly, Esq. is the only candidate for the town of Newbern, the late representative, Mr. Shepard, having declined, in consequence of being about to leave the State.

Candidates in Orange County.—SENATE.—Wm. Montgomery, Thomas D. Crane.

COMMONS.—Joseph Allison, John Stockard, Wm. M'Cauley.

TOWN OF HILLSBOROUGH.—Wm. A. Graham.

CONGRESS.—The Senate has agreed to the resolution of the House to adjourn on the 30th inst. so that the present session will terminate within two weeks.

The Kentucky contested election was still before the House at the latest dates, but there were indications of its approaching settlement. The following proposition made by Mr. McKay, of this State, was under debate at the last accounts, viz:

"To commit the Report of the Committee on Elections, and the amendments thereto, to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to bring in a Report, declaring the Election in the 5th Congressional District to be void, from uncertainty and irregularity.

We consider this an indication that the Jackson members themselves were satisfied that Moore was not entitled to the seat.

The Post Office.—Some account of the Reports made to the Senate on this subject, will be found in another column. There are startling disclosures made; but whether they will lead to any "Reform," is more than doubtful, as the Globe comes out in defence of the Department. The Senate had been engaged for two days in debate on tho subject.

It will be seen by the following extract from the Intelligencer's journal of the proceedings of the House, that the President has expended $6060 of the People's money in furnishing chandeliers and mirrors for one room of his house, and *after he had made the expenditure* he asked Congress to sanction it, by paying the money. This is economy, united with a striking regard for the rights of Congress. The following is the statement:

A lively and somewhat entertaining discussion arose on Mr. Schley's motion to strike out the appropriation of $6000 for additional furniture (chandeliers and mirrors) for the President's House (East room.) Some merriment was excited by an observation of Mr. Jarvis, in support of the appropriation, 'that the House, after all, was not furnished as it should be—it was only a place of SPLENDID MISERY.'

Mr. EWING thought it very wrong that the People's House should be a place of splendid misery, or that those who inhabited it should make the People miserable: such a state of things ought not to continue: he hoped it would not. He did not understand that any new furniture was provided for the *Kitchen:* He thought it needed it, and would be willing to increase the appropriation.

Mr. SCHLEY finding that the articles in question had been furnished, and that there was no money to pay for them, withdrew his motion to strike out.

French Claims.—It appears by a report made to the Senate that the amount of these claims actually proven and allowed, is nearly forty-two millions of dollars, besides ten millions more suspended and rejected. And for all this enormous amount the government has agreed to receive from France, as a full compensation, $5,000,000! not ten per cent. of the whole amount of claims! It appears, too, that Mr. Rives was so elated at his success in getting this sum, and so ignorant of the real amount of the claims, that he boasted that he had obtained a sum "amply sufficient to satisfy all the just claims of our citizens of every description comprehended within the scope of the negotiations." And the government, for the sake of a little glorification, was indiscreet enough to publish Mr. Rives's letter, and that induced the French Chambers to reject the bill for paying the first instalment of the indemnity.

Fayetteville, June 10, 1834.

Agreeably to a call from the Magistrate of Police, a meeting of the citizens was held at the Town Hall, this afternoon, for the purpose of making suitable preparations for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence. Col. James H. Hooper was called to the Chair, and Benjamin W. Robinson appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, on motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of sixteen be appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the occasion.

This Committee, appointed by nomination, consists of

Col. HOOPER,	Dr. DICKSON,
Col. S. T. HAWLEY,	Capt. HOWELL,
Maj. W. L. HAWLEY,	Lieut. McNAIR,
Capt. JNO. McLERAN,	W. WINSLOW, Esq.,
DUN. McRAE, Esq.,	Maj. STRONG,
Dr. CAMERON,	Capt. GOODWIN,
Gen. AYER,	JONES FULLER, and
Col. COCHRAN,	ESEK ARNOLD, Esqs.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Town Papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES H. HOOPER, Chairman,
B. W. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Hail Storm.—There was on Wednesday evening last, in this City and vicinity, a violent Hail Storm, which completely covered the ground with Stones, some of them of large size.—*Ral. Register.*

The Boston papers contain many anecdotes of the sailors recently arrived in that city in the U. S. ship Potomac. The following is one:

"One of them was yesterday seen steering through the market, carrying in one hand a bouquet of flowers and a bunch of onions, and in the other a cup and saucer filled with milk, with which, ever and anon, he was, in spite of her fright, endeavoring to feed a good-sized kitten, half concealed under the bosom of his jacket. He said he had bought a turkey, and that *he* and *kit* were going to have a dinner of fresh meat and onions."

From the Raleigh Star, June 12.

The *Supreme Court* of this State commenced its Summer Term yesterday.

Slander.—A case of slander was recently tried in Union county, Pa. in which Henry Burr was plaintiff, and George Ulrich defendant. The parties, as we learn from the Union Times are both Germans—both respectable farmers—and the words uttered were—"He stole my plough-line." The case was ably argued on both sides. Greenough and Slenker, counsel for plaintiff, Merrill and Lashell for defendant. Judge Lewis delivered a very feeling and learned charge, in which he clearly exhibited the nature and enormity of the offence, the consequences to the injured, and the penalty which should be attached to its malicious propagation. The jury retired a short time, and brought in a verdict for plaintiff, of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and costs!

POSTSCRIPT.

The House of Representatives has laid Mr. Clay's resolutions on the table—the 1st, (declaring the Secretary's reasons insufficient,) by a vote of 114 to 102. The 2d, (ordering the deposites to be restored,) by a vote of 118 to 98. So that matter is settled.

The House has also decided, 114 to 112, that Mr. Letcher is not entitled to his seat, and that a new election be held.

Communications.

We are authorized to state, in consequence of repeated inquiries, that Mr. Seawell is neither the author of, nor in any manner responsible for, the article in our last paper signed "Campbellton."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO THE FREEMEN OF FAYETTEVILLE.

Fellow Citizens: Unambitious of public life, without views of political advancement, inclination and private ease might dictate to me the enjoyment of retirement, did I believe that I owed no obligations to society generally, and more especially to the people of this particular community, with whose interest I have endeavored to identify myself, and to whom I am indebted for so many flattering testimonials of their confidence and good opinion.

At the solicitation of many of my fellow citizens, of *both parties* (not dreaming of opposition on political grounds,) urged by a sense of duty, I was induced to forego all private considerations and permitted myself to be announced a candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly. But since my announcement, the name of a Gentleman for whom I have ever entertained a high personal respect, has been placed in opposition to me upon political grounds, and as I conceive to serve the purposes of party opposition. A call through the public Journals, by an anonymous writer, has been made upon Mr. Hybart and myself, for an expression of our political sentiments.

In making this communication, I shall attempt nothing more than a brief statement of facts and an open avowal of my political sentiments, which I am conscious are already known to this community. Relying upon the rectitude of my course, the justice and sound discretion of my fellow citizens, I cheerfully submit the issue of the pending election to their candor.

Experience has taught me, however, to judge of the purity of those seeking popular favor, by *their* actions, and by which rule, I am desirous that I *myself,* shall be judged.

In reference to the interrogatories put to Mr. Hybart and myself, I had reasons sufficient to satisfy me, at least, that the call upon us for an expression of our political sentiments by "Many Voters," was a mere effort to excite party feelings, not in accordance with public opinion, and had therefore determined not to take any notice of the Queries, more especially as they were anonymous, which conferred no privileges upon the writer that could entitle him to an answer.

My confidence in this belief was strengthened by the fact, that previous to the announcement of my name to the public as a Candidate, I had been importuned by a Gentleman of acknowledged influence in the Jackson or Van Buren Party, and a Commoner from the County of Cumberland, to exercise my influence to prevent political distinctions from being made the *test* of the County election, stating as the reason, that the agitation of such distinctions would doubtless paralyze all our efforts upon *Internal Improvement*. It being, as I learnt from him, supposed that an attempt would be made at the *then* approaching Superior Court Term to bring out an opposition in the County upon political grounds.

It is apparent, moreover, that the author of "Many Voters" is not my political friend, and had in view a motive that is not expressed in his interrogatories,—I say a motive that is not expressed in his propositions, and why? Because it is a fact not to be denied, that Mr. Hybart's political sentiments were as well known in this community as his face is; and I had supposed it was equally known that I differed in political sentiments from Mr. Hybart; for if my sentiments were unknown, why was not the call for my political sentiments made before Mr. Hybart was declared a candidate in opposition upon political grounds?

Can it be that "Many Voters" had no other motive than to elicit a fact which was unknown to the Voters of Fayetteville, or was it not his intention to decoy me out before the public in the hope of catching, as a drowning man would at a straw, some unguarded or technical expression, for the purpose of affording his party leaders a text to harp upon, to misguide the credulous and uninformed? If nothing unfair was intended, why did he not come out in his proper name, affording the public thereby, an opportunity of judging of the motive by the *man*.

To my view it is apparent, that the whole drift of this sage inquirer is a mere stratagem, a party juggle, a trick to inflame the feelings of the People, though at a sacrifice of our *local* and general welfare, that he might the better enable his coadjutors to act in concert in the cause of delusion, and with a view to bring to their aid the influence of a popular question, (internal improvement,) under which, peradventure, they might smuggle into the General Assembly, principles favorable to the obnoxious measures of President Jackson's administration, and destructive of the welfare of our common country.

I am asked whether I am for or against President Jackson's administration? To which I answer, that I am no political partisan; I am governed in my political creed by measures and not by men. It is well known in this community, that I supported Gen. Jackson's first election, but being deceived in his skill as a statesman, and his construction of the powers of the Executive over the Constitution, I could no longer, consistently with my duty as a citizen and as a patriot, approve of his administration. That, whilst I love my country more than I love Gen. Jackson, I shall always be found in the ranks of opposition to any man or set of men, who shall threaten its repose and prosperity.

With regard to the removal of the Government Deposites, I most decidedly disapprove of it as an act contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and in violation of the law, and a measure uncalled for by the exigency of the case.

I consider the removal of Mr. Duane from office, because he, as Secretary of the Treasury, did not think it necessary to remove the Deposites, an abuse of power, and the President's assuming the responsibility to require their removal, a usurpation of power.

As regards the present Bank of the U. States, I had supposed the question of re-chartering that institution to be settled by the well known impracticability of procuring the sanction of the Legislature and Executive to a bill for that purpose. But I am decidedly in favor of a National Bank, because I believe such an institution to be *essential* in the management of the fiscal affairs of the Union, a check upon excessive issues of State moneyed institutions, thereby rendering the exchange and currency of the country uniform.

With respect to the details of the law incorporating a National Bank, I may differ with many who agree with me in the necessity of such an institution, but which is a question that can have no essential bearing in the present case. It is presumed that Congress possesses wisdom enough and will, at the proper time, consult the interest of the People, in creating such a Bank as will subserve the general good. In fine, I cannot support any man or the administration of any President, whatever may be his intentions, or, be the consequences what they may, whose acts or administration of the government shall be in violation of the *Constitution and the Laws*, and which shall tend to consolidate all power in the hands of *one* or the favored few.

It is needless to say any thing on the subject of Internal Improvements. My opinions on that subject are well known to you all.

I have thus, fellow citizens, presented you my political creed, and in doing which, I ask to tender it with my usual candor. And when my views of what constitutes the true policy of our State or General Government, or when my construction of constitutional right of either shall be found to be practically detrimental to the prosperity of our common country, or shall impair the civil and political rights of the People, I shall then cease to seek your confidence and support.

Respectfully,
JAMES SEAWELL.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"It is among men as among tribes of animals, it is sometimes only necessary that one of the herd should step forward and lead the way to make all others follow with alacrity and submission."

I had supposed, Mr. Hale, that the question of the re-charter of the U. S. Bank was settled, at least, by the present congress; and that consequently, the war of extirmination that has been made upon it would cease. This however is not the case. In this town, the cry of corruption and political influence has been raised against it; meetings have been called to denounce the "*Monster;*" speeches have been made passing anathemas upon this institution; and "*many voters,*" instead of inquiring whether their candidates are honest, capable and faithful to the constitution, deem it a matter of great importance to be informed whether they are for or against Jackson, the Bank, and Internal Improvement. The queries are proposed in a spirit of "candor and friendship" and pretended ignorance, as if every voter in the town of Fayetteville, yea, every intelligent citizen of the State of North Carolina, does not know that one is the Editor of the North Carolina Journal, a *miniature Edition*, or rather a *pocket copy* of the Globe; the other, more extensively known than the Journal circulates, as the devoted, never ceasing, never tiring advocate of Internal Improvement and works of public usefulness—the one, a zealous partisan of the present administration—the other, a tried friend to the constitution and the laws, with intelligence to understand and firmness to maintain the great interests of his constituents. Whence then arises this inquiry? Why this importance attached to a meeting with a few resolutions against the Bank? Why is it triumphantly proclaimed how many enemies there are to it? as though the main pillar of their cause depended upon the downfall of the Bank. I will tell you. The reason is obviously to direct the public attention from the usurpations of the Executive, and his recklessness of constitution and law. If, by fixing the eye of the public upon the enormities of the Bank, the attention of the public should be drawn from the true cause of the agitation and alarm that pervades the country, the scullions of the kitchen will succeed in cooking a choice dish to their own taste. The contest is not now between Jackson and the Bank, but it is between the President and a broken constitution. Whatever partialities might have been entertained in favor of the Bank as a convenient fiscal agent for the General Government, as well as for the transaction of commercial business, this has now become a subject of mere momentary and trifling importance compared with the alarming and dangerous grasp for power by the Executive. Who has raised this hue and cry against the Bank? Some of the herd abroad have stepped forward and led the way, to promote their own selfish views—those political demagogues who fatten upon the "spoils" of office, or who expect office, exerting themselves with a degree of desperation equalled by nothing but the last mortal struggle; as a last resort, using every device of which they are master, attempt to identify the opposition to Executive usurpation with the Bank, in order, if possible, to place upon them whatever obloquy can be made to rest upon that institution. Will men of sense fall in and follow the political demagogue or ambitious aspirant, who attempts to blind and mislead them? Will they rush headlong upon their own destruction, by advocating the cause of a *Cæsar* or a *Cromwell*, because he comes under the name of a "*Protector*" from this "*Monster?*" If so, farewell to the fair fabric reared by the hands of the fathers of American liberty! In vain, then, have we boasted of the perpetuity of our institutions, because of the intelligence of our people.—In vain has science shed its "lucid rays" to enlighten our citizens. In vain have we traced the history of fallen republics and seen tyranny overspread them in its desolating march. In vain have our fathers fought and died to achieve the richest inheritance, to leave as a boon to their children.—In vain are the noble aspirations of the patriotic heart! But I fondly indulge a hope, yea, a belief, that it is not so; that there is yet a redeeming spirit among the people. Indeed the intelligence from all parts confirms this fact, and we should all be ready to merge all minor differences; to snatch our violated constitution from the ruin which threatens it and place it in hands that will protect and defend it from the sacrilegious assaults of ambitious and unprincipled aspirants.

J. B.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The seasons of pleasure are of modern days become limited. No one asks the cause, though all note the apparent change. It is not that we are forgetful of the common round of seasons, or that pleasure does not find a palate as delicate or an appetite as keen as in former times; but that ambition has tainted the pure stream of enjoyment, and confused the sensibility of refined taste.

Were it a noble ambition, a zeal for the progress of literature, or the introduction of the fine arts, or more fundamentally, for the acquisition and equalization of wealth, the cultivated mind would not complain.

But when Spring and Summer return—the seasons of remembrance, when flowers are springing around us, and all that should refresh us is alive, and business too has paused to look upon the gay scene, it is not wondrous that quiet men should repine at the useless bustle that disturbs our village, where hamlet calmness should reign.

To describe the excitement (not patriotic vivacity) of our town, I quote the words of Keli Khan, a notorious admirer of Linkum Fidelius.

"As the time for fighting the decisive battle approaches, appearances become more and more alarming, committees are appointed who hold little encampments, from whence they send out small detachments of tattlers to reconnoitre, harrass and skirmish with the enemy, and, if possible, ascertain their numbers. Every body seems big with the mighty event that is pending, the orators gradually swell up beyond their usual size, the little orators grow greater and greater, the Secretaries of the war committees strut about looking like wooden oracles, the puffers put on the airs of mighty consequence, the slang whangers deal out direful inuendoes and threats of doubty import, and all is buzz, murmur, suspense and sublimity!"

QUIETUS.

MARRIED,

In Chapel Hill, on Wednesday, June 11, by the Rev. Professor Mitchell, JOHN C. COIT, Esq. of Cheraw, S. C. to Miss ELLEN P. NORTH, daughter of Dr. Elisha North, of New London, Connecticut.

In Wilmington, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. MARSDEN CAMPBELL, Jr. of Brunswick C'ty, to Miss MARY B. GREEN, eldest daughter of James S. Green, Esq.

On Horse Creek, New Hanover County, on Thursday the 22d ult. by the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, BEESLY TAYLOR, aged 74, to Miss SOPHIA JONES, aged 18 years.

At Philadelphia, on the 7th instant, at Christ Church, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, PIERCE BUTLER, Esq. of that city, to Miss FRANCES ANN KEMBLE, daughter of Charles Kemble, Esq. of Bloomsbury, London.

DIED,

At the house of Mrs. S. Holmes, in this town, on the 10th inst., JONATHAN D. STANFORD, a member of Donaldson Academy, aged 22. He was the Son of Rev. Samuel Stanford, late of Duplin County. In the death of this young man, both the Institution of which he was a member, and society, have sustained a great loss; for he was a young man of unblemished character, of good talent, and promised to become extensively useful. On opening the School at Donaldson Academy, he became a member, where he was prosecuting his studies in preparation for College, and in reference to the Gospel Ministry. His sickness was short and distressing, but he has left a comfortable hope that he was prepared for death, and has gone to a world of joy. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

[*Communicated.*

Suddenly in Rowan County, last week, Mr. HENRY SLEIGHTER, in the 83d year of his age, Mr. S. was a native of Hesse Cassel, in Germany, but for more than half a century resided in this part of the country, and was an honest, respectable citizen.

There were two striking peculiarities about him. He never had but *one tooth*, and had no *perspiratory organs*. The first deficiency exempted him from the tooth-ache, and the latter from frequent catarrhal affections. But in very warm weather, the inability to *sweat*, compelled him to resort to frequent affusions of cold water, in order to get rid of that heat which, in all other men, is carried off by perspiration. He had a remarkably firm constitution, and enjoyed an extraordinary portion of health.

At Mocksville, in Rowan County, a few days since, RICHMOND, infant son of Richmond Pearson, Esq., aged about 11 months, an uncommonly promising child. We learn that the Scarlet Fever, that fell mocker of the hopes of parents, has produced this new desolation.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

DEPARTED, June 9th, Steamer Henrietta.

ARRIVED, June 11, at Spring Hill, Steamer Henrietta, with Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Hay, and Box and Bale Goods, &c. for Nott & Starr, J. Myrover & Co , H. Horn, Willkings & Co., Arch'd Campbell, L. Brown, and D. A. Saltmarsh of this place; 22 packages for H. A. Burton, 8 do. for J. & J. S. Gibson, 5 do. for P. Clingman, 3 do. for J. H. Bitting, 1 do. for J. Murphey, and 1 do. for H. Ledford of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 14th, Tow Boat Messenger, with Cotton for W. S. Latta, J. W. Pearce, and G. C. McNeill.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to June 11.

Brigs, Sardis from New York, Adams, from do., Cumberland from do., Chariot from do., Crusader from do., Susan from Philadelphia. Schooners, Samuel L. Southard from New York, Repeater, from do., Undaunted, from do., Carteret, from Elizabeth City, Favorite from Little River.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9 a 9½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton 11½ a 11¾. Corn $1 10. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, $5 50, a $6 50.—Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6¼. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 5[illegible] a 65. Wheat, (none.) Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 13 a 14 Cotton Bagging 18 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8[illegible] a 10.

Internal Improvements,

THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS.

THE friends of Internal Improvements, the Constitution, and the Laws, and of the re-election of James Seawell, Esq., are requested to meet at the Town Hall, this Evening, at early candle-light.

By order of the Executive Committee,

ISHAM BLAKE, Jun'r. *Secretary.*

Fayetteville, June 17, 1834.

HALL & JOHNSON

OFFER FOR SALE,

50 Hhds. N. Orleans, 12 ditto St. Croix, 10 ditto Porto Rico, } SUGARS.
40 ditto Molasses, (good retailing,)
50 bags Rio Coffee,
20 tons Swedes, English, Hoop, Rod and Sheet } IRON,
20 hhds. Crockery, assorted,
14,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
100 sides good soal Leather.

May 17, 1834. 89tf.

Notice.

THE Firm of WILLISTON & DEMING is dissolved by limitation. The junior Partner is authorized to receive all debts due the Firm, and grant discharges.

WM. H. WILLISTON,
GURDON DEMING.

All persons holding claims belonging to me, and all persons owing me, are requested to pay the same to Gurdon Deming, Esq.

WM. H. WILLISTON.

Fayetteville, June 10, 1834. 89 3w.

To the Afflicted.

VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup, for Diseases of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, and Liver Complaints.

THE operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; removes pains from the chest; relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

From the following letters some judgment may be formed as regards the virtues of the above medicine.

MR. JAMES HADLOCK: *Sir*—I do most cheerfully, for the benefit of those that are so unfortunate as to be laboring under Pulmonary complaints, give you this brief statement of my wife's case:—She was attacked with severe cough, pain in the side, and at times with slight spitting blood; this was a complaint of years standing, but was unusually severe this last winter. She was sensibly relieved after a few days use of an infusion prepared from your Vegetable Powder. At this period she was once bled, but continued the use of the Infusion, and the result I am happy to say, has been that the alarming symptoms, cough, &c. have all subsided; and from what I have witnessed in her case, I can with confidence recommend the Medicine to the afflicted.

JOHN H. PEARCE.

February 15, 1834.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. JANUARY 15, 1834.

MR. HADLOCK: *Dear Sir:*—It gives me pleasure, that in justice to you, and for public benefit, I can certify to the efficacy of your invaluable Vegetable Powder for colds, coughs, &c. For two years past I have been in bad health, and about a year ago, was attacked with violent and almost incessant cough, accompanied, more particularly after some months continuance of the cough, with soreness of the breast, under which complaint I was much debilitated and emaciated, so much so that my friends and myself began to dispair of a cure. About three months ago, I commenced taking the decoction from your Powder with very little expectation of benefit; but after three days use, the cough, which before was dry and distressing, was attended with copious expectoration and much eased. I continued regularly to use it according to your directions, for something over two months, and it has effected the removal of my cough, and the very disagreeable sensations that attended it, and I now enjoy usual good health.

Yours respectfully. EDM'D. BLAKE.

Fayetteville, March 21, 1834.

In the Fall of 1829, I had a slight cough, and a pain in the breast, accompanied with profuse night sweats—my friends became apprehensive that if not checked, it might terminate in consumption, and recommended the use of "*Hadlock's Vegetable Medicine,*"——after using it two weeks, I experienced a decided change, in another week all the symptoms disappeared, I was restored to good health, and have enjoyed it ever since.

J. W. COCHRAN.

SPANISH VEGETABLE EMBROCATION,

For the cure of Rheumatism, Hip Sciatica, Lumbago, pains occasioned by fractured bones, for strengthening week joints, removing local pains, and curing bruises where the skin is not broken.

This remedy is offered with confidence, by the proprietor, having himself experienced its salutary effects in a severe case of Chronic Rheumatism. It has proved a sovereign cure, in which the most popular remedies of the day have failed. The unfortunate are invited to try for themselves, and will soon be satisfied, that in easing pains in the joints, reducing swelling, and strengthening the same, it has no superior.

JAMES HADLOCK.

The proprietor has been favored with the following certificate from James Seawell, Esq. Magistrate of Police.

The Undersigned, having examined Mrs. Ann Powers, and several others who had been greatly afflicted with confirmed Rheumatic affection, and who have been severally relieved by the application of "Hadlock's Spanish Vegetable Embrocation," and their uniform testimony of its efficacy, convinces me that the medicine may be safely recommended to the afflicted, and is every way worthy of public notice.

J. SEAWELL.

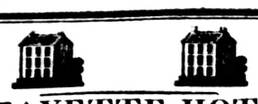
Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 2, 1833.

It gives me much pleasure to testify to the great relief I have exprienced by the use of Hadlock's "SPANISH VEGETABLE EMBROCATION," in a severe case of Siatica or Rheumatism. On the 27th day of the last Month, I was seized with a violent pain in my right hip, which continued to increase. On the 28th, it became so distressingly painful, that during that day, I was closely confined to my bed; not being able to turn myself without assistance. At this period, I commenced the use of the "EMBROCATION,"—soon after which, the pain began to abate. On the the 10th day of this month, having used two Bottles of the medicine, I became free from pain and quite well. I, therefore, confidently recommend its use to all similarly afflicted. ROBERT COCHRAN, Sen'r.

Fayetteville, 22nd January, 1834.

☞ The above Medicines are for sale by Thomas Cochran, (Agent for the Proprietor,) on the North East Corner of Market Square.

Fayetteville, June 17, 1834. 89 2w.

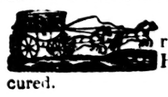


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.



THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Punch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Wilkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Maj. Downing and Col Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 15, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Edmund Blake, by Note or Account, are requested to call and pay the same before the first of August, or suit will be instituted against them.

AUGUSTUS W. STEEL, *Trustee.*

June 2, 1834. 87 4w.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Landing,*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, }
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 10th, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter-Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf



DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.



NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of domestic manufacture, among which are

Men's 1st, 2d and 3d quality calf skin Boots,
Ditto 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th quality Shoetees,
Ditto 1st quality seal and calf Shoes, for spring and summer wear,
Ladies' seal and calf Shoetees and Shoes,
Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoetees and Shoes.

The above Stock is made of good materials, and warranted workmanship, and being anxious to dispose of it, I will sell it at prices much less than usual, for *cash.*

W. L. HAWLEY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to me by note or open account, are informed that I shall be obliged to force the collection of the same, if they are not speedily attended to. However unpleasant, this is indispensable. W. L. H.

March 24. 77-tf.

21 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
50 casks Lime,
20 Grindstones,
Just received and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

April 21st, 1834.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,



Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

Coffee and Sugar.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
50 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee,
20 barrels Prime Pork,
5000 bushels Liverpool Salt.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 26, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation,* strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles,* at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

NEW AND CHEAP

Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c. such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. [58-*tf*]

MILL IRON'S

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUGHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dalziel, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 59tf.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed Oil.

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

THE Subscriber has just received and now has in store a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, purchased in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 79tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of a removal to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. The Lands in Cumberland are well known, being those formerly held and owned by Captain Lord, on the east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons intending to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be well to remark, that these lands lie within one, two and three miles of the town of Fayetteville, *that they are very* heavily timbered, *and contain in quantity* about **2300** acres; two or three *hundred* acres of which is arable land, and under a tolerable fence, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c. as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

And all other necessary out houses in good repair, several of the buildings being entirely new. There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL, and an eligible site for another Mill, all within a half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with the improvements thereon, consisting of the Town Warehouse and other Warehouses on the Wharf above the Ferry landing and one lot below Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferr. Also a lot near Mrs. *Hawley's* containing five acres. I also offer for *sale, Woodstock,* my Family Mansion, a new and *commodious* building recently mount *and about a mile from the* Town with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting of a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c. all new. This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water, and may well be compared with any lot in that part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a *permanent residence.*

In the county of Robeson, *I offer for sale* a tract of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton, being good piny land and containing 540 acres. Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given. early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country The terms of sale will be made exceedingly accommodating. I also offer for sale three

NEGRO WOMEN,

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

March 22, 1834. 77-tf

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the *NEEDFUL,* respectfully informs his customers in Town and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and Notes, will be placed in the hands of John W. Harrison, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him. 73tf

March 10.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having *qualified as Executor* of the last Will and Testament of Nathan King, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*

March 10, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of

Cochran, McNab & Co.

has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by Cochran & Munroe, who are hereby authorized to settle the same.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
JOHN McNAB,
ARCH'D MUNROE.

May 19.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 25,